

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 9, 1897.

NO. 15.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Cholera on British ship *Clan Macfarlane*.*

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., March 24, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the British ship *Clan Macfarlane* arrived March 22 from Hongkong, with 18 cases of cholera on the bill of health. Five days out of Hongkong one of the crew died of a diarrheal disease and four more of the crew were attacked within a short period. The captain, recognizing that the water he had taken at Hongkong was very bad, put a bucket of Conde's fluid into each of the fresh-water tanks.

The vessel and all on board were given a thorough disinfecting, special attention being paid to the water tanks.

Very respectfully,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox on the steamer *Delaware*.*

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE, March 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report upon the British tank steamer *Delaware*, which arrived at this station March 26, twenty-eight days from London, in water ballast, and crew, all told, of 39 men. While in the port of London the vessel was placed in dry dock for a few days. During the first week at sea smallpox developed, and the vessel running short of coal, was towed into the port of Halifax by the steamship *Missouri*.

Here 2 cases of smallpox and an attendant were removed to hospital, a few of the crew vaccinated, fumigation left to the master of the vessel to carry out, certified to by the health officer, and the vessel allowed to

proceed. On arrival at this station Friday afternoon, March 26, a muster of the crew showed a number with high temperatures, pains in the head and back, etc., no eruptions, 2 men in their bunks, and 1 man fainting during the inspection. All hands, including the pilot, were immediately vaccinated with fresh virus received from the Bureau, and the vessel placed at anchorage for observation.

Saturday morning inspection developed additional cases of fever; afternoon inspection showed eruptions appearing in several cases. Directed that steam be gotten up during the night.

Sunday morning, March 28, remanded the vessel to the Breakwater Quarantine Station in charge of Passed Assistant Surgeon Woodward for the removal of the sick, suspects, and as many of the crew as could be spared, with their dunnage. The *Delaware* returned to this station March 30, after removal of 22 of her crew, and is now receiving a thorough disinfection.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE STATION,
VIA LEWES, DEL., March 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report that everything at this station is running easily. No new cases of smallpox have developed among the detained suspects, and the hospital cases are doing as well as could be expected. One of the cases, George McAllister, has a confluent type, the others being mild.

Respectfully yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

APRIL 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report that everything is progressing nicely at this station. The sick are doing as well as could be expected; in fact, there is but one case, McAllister, who is at all sick, the others having mild cases of varioloid. The suspects are all well, and there seems to be no sign of another case of smallpox breaking out among them. Unless something new should arise, I will discontinue making these daily reports.

Respectfully yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

APRIL 4, 1897.

Sixteen of the crew and the pilot of the steamship *Delaware* arrived this evening and were transferred to barracks. No new cases. All doing well

WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

April 9, 1897

*Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to April 9, 1897.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Mobile.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 26.....	2	.....
	Mar. 28.....	1	.....
Union Springs.....	Mar. 21.....		1	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Feb. 17.....	1	.....
Florida:				
Pensacola.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 20.....	13	.....
	Feb. 28-Mar. 6.....	1	.....
Escambia County (not including Pensacola).....	Dec. 2-Jan. 19.....	18	.....
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	Mar. 25.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported; brought from Mexico.
Indiana:				
Greenwood.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....
Washington:				
Tacoma.....	Feb. 6.....	1	.....
Olympia.....	Mar. 1.....	1	.....

* For table of smallpox in the United States, etc., May 9, 1896, to December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended April 3, 1897.

**OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, April 3, 1897.**

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 3, 1897; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 28	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	172
Mar. 29	Steamship Pavonia.....	Liverpool, England, and Queenstown, Ireland.	209
Mar. 30	Steamship Baltimore.....	London, England	1
Do.....	Schooner B. M. Thorbourn.....	Jordan River, Nova Scotia.....	9
Do.....	Steamship Hibernian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	21
Apr. 1	Steamship Bonavista.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	162
Do.....	Steamship Bostonian.....	London, England	3
Do.....	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	202
Do.....	Schooner Vesta Pearl.....	Clementsport, Nova Scotia.....	1
Total.....			780

**THOMAS F. DELHANTY,
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.**

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended April 3, 1897.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, April 5, 1897.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 3, 1897;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 28	Steamship <i>La Touraine</i>	Havre.....	452
Do....	Steamship <i>Stuttgart</i>	Bremen.....	268
Do....	Steamship <i>Umbria</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown	212
Do....	Steamship <i>Clive</i>	Naples	1,113
Mar. 29	Steamship <i>Buffon</i>	Rio de Janeiro.....	9
Do....	Steamship <i>Spaarndam</i>	Rotterdam.....	208
Mar. 30	Steamship <i>Anchoria</i>	Glasgow	68
Mar. 31	Steamship <i>Ems</i>	Genoa and Gibraltar.....	513
Apr. 1	Steamship <i>Noordland</i>	Antwerp.....	154
Do....	Steamship <i>Majestic</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown	566
Do....	Steamship <i>Lahn</i>	Bremen.....	250
Apr. 2	Steamship <i>Burgundia</i>	Naples	650
Apr. 3	Steamship <i>Lucania</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown	563
Do....	Steamship <i>Thingvalla</i>	Copenhagen, etc.....	137
	Total.....		5,163

**Dr. J. H. SENNER,
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.***Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended April 3, 1897.***OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, April 5, 1897.***Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 5, 1897;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Mar. 27	Steamship <i>Corean</i>	Glasgow.....	1
Mar. 28	Steamship <i>Illinois</i>	Antwerp.....	106
Mar. 29	Steamship <i>Waealand</i>	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	82
Mar. 31	Steamship <i>Teviotdale</i>	London and Swansea.....	1
	Total.....		190

**JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.**

April 9, 1897

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

National quarantine and inspection stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Brunswick, Ga.....	Mar. 27	Am. bk. St. Lucie *	Mar. 18	Port Natal via Barbados.....	Brunswick	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	1
Cape Charles, Va.....	Nor. bk. Ideal *	Mar. 20	St. Thomas.....	.....do.....	.....	Held for disinfection.....	Mar. 27	No report.....	.....
Cape Fear, N. C.....	Apr. 3	Br. ss. Delaware *	Mar. 28	London.....	Philadelphia.....	Disinfected and held.....	Mar. 30	Removed small ox cases and remitted to Reedy Island.....	2
Delaware Breakwater, Del.	Apr. 3	Br. ss. Delaware *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	6
Eureka, Cal.....	Mar. 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf, Ship Island, Miss.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Newbern, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Townsend, Wash.....	Mar. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
San Diego, Cal.....	Mar. 27	Am. bk. Willie R.	Mar. 19	Shanghai.....	San Francis- co.....	.....	.....	.....	3
San Francisco, Cal.....	Mar. 20	Hume.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Br. s. Clan Macfarlane	Mar. 20	Hongkong.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic, Sapelo Island, Ga.	.....do.....	Br. bk. Sierra More- na *	Mar. 4	Rio.....	Savannah.....	Disinfected and held.....	Mar. 25	18 cases cholera on bill of health; 1 death en route from diarr- eal disease.....	3
Nor. bk. Odd *	Mar. 8	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sav. bk. Otago *	Mar. 11	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nor. bk. Rosenberg	Mar. 23	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Waiting or- ders.	Held for disinfection.....	Mar. 27	1 death from Yellow fever in Rio; 1 death en route.	.....
Tortugas, Fla.....	Mar. 20	Nor. bk. Homewood *	Mar. 8	Rio.....	Pensacola	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	.....

* Previously reported.

QUARANTINE REPORTS—Continued.

State and municipal quarantine stations.

[Vessels named only when detained or given treatment at quarantine.]

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Apalachicola, Fla. Boston, Mass.	Mar. 20	Am. sc. J. B. Coyle.	Mar. 17	Habana	Boston	Held for disinfection.	Mar. 17	No report.	13
	Mar. 27	do.	Mar. 27	do.	do	do	do	1 death from meningitis March 14.	1
Carrabelle, Fla. Charleston, S. C.	Apr. 3	Nor. bk. Hebe.	Mar. 25	Para via Barbados	Charleston	Held for disinfection.	Mar. 27	No report.	16
	Mar. 27	do.	Mar. 25	do	do	do	do	do	19
Elizabeth River, N. C. Galveston, Tex. Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.	Apr. 3	do.	Mar. 27	do	do	do	do	No report.	2
Newport News, Va. Newport, R. I.	Apr. 3	do.	do	do	do	do	do	No transactions.	2
Providence, R. I.	Apr. 3	do.	do	do	do	do	do	do	6

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ALABAMA—Mobile.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 31,076. Total deaths, 83, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14, and enteric fever, 1.

CALIFORNIA—Los Angeles.—Estimated population, 100,000. Total deaths, 107, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 1; and membranous croup, 1.

CONNECTICUT—Westport.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 4,000. Total deaths, 6, including 1 from scarlet fever.

LOUISIANA—Shreveport.—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 32, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of February, 1897. Total deaths, 27, including 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended March 27, 1897. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 60 observers, indicate that measles, erysipelas, rheumatism, inflammation of kidney, and diarrhea increased, and tonsillitis decreased, in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 163 places, measles at 31, diphtheria at 28, scarlet fever at 27, enteric fever at 12, and whooping cough at 9 places.

MISSOURI—St. Louis.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 600,000. Total deaths, 826, including phthisis pulmonalis, 92; enteric fever, 9; diphtheria, 10; croup, 8, and whooping cough, 9.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of February, 1897. Reports to the State board of health from 27 towns having an aggregate population of 150,385 (white, 88,172; colored, 62,213) show a total of 214 deaths (white, 109; colored, 105), including phthisis pulmonalis, 48; enteric fever, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

TENNESSEE.—Month of February, 1897. Reports to the State board of health, Nashville, from 6 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 249,415 (white, 157,177; colored, 91,040) show a total of 301 deaths (white, 147; colored, 154), including phthisis pulmonalis, 57; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3, and whooping cough, 2.

VIRGINIA—Lynchburg.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 34, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5; measles, 1, and whooping cough, 3.

Petersburg.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population—white, 12,000; colored, 13,000; total, 25,000. Deaths—white, 18; colored, 11; total, 29, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

WISCONSIN—Milwaukee.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 275,000. Total deaths, 307, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 5; croup, 4, and whooping cough, 2.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Amesbury, Mass.	Apr. 3...	9,798	1	1								
Ashtabula, Ohio	do	8,338	4									
Baltimore, Md.	do	434,439	166	20							4	4
Battle Creek, Mich.	do	13,197	1									
Binghamton, N. Y.	do	35,005	11									1
Boston, Mass.	do	448,477	29							2	4	4
Braddock, Pa.	Mar. 27...	8,561	1									
Brockton, Mass.	do	27,294	15									
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr. 3...	806,343	441	40					1	7	28	6
Butler, Pa.	do	8,734	6									
Cambridge, Mass.	do	70,028	25	5								2
Carlisle, Pa.	do	7,620	5									
Charleston, S. C.	Mar. 27...	* 54,955	† 18	6								
Cincinnati, Ohio	Apr. 2...	296,908	106	13							1	
Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 29...	261,357	100	9						3		
Do	Apr. 3...	261,357	77							2	5	3
Columbus, Ind.	do	6,719	4	1								
Columbus, Ohio	do	88,150	36	7								
Dayton, Ohio	Apr. 1...	61,220	17	3								
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Mar. 27...	9,416	2									
Everett, Mass.	Mar. 26...	11,068	9	2								
Fall River, Mass.	Apr. 3...	74,398	47	5					1			
Fitchburg, Mass.	Mar. 27...	22,037	8									
Gloucester, Mass.	do	24,651	6									
Green Bay, Wis.	Apr. 3...	6,069	3									
Haverhill, Mass.	do	27,412	11	1								
Hoboken, N. J.	Mar. 27...	43,648	27	4						1	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	Apr. 3...	21,805	7									
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Mar. 27...	17,853	12									
Lawrence, Mass.	do	44,654	23							1		
Lowell, Mass.	Apr. 3...	77,696	29	2					2			
Lynchburg, Va.	do	19,709	8	1							1	1
McKeesport, Pa.	Mar. 27...	20,741	8	1								
Massillon, Ohio	Mar. 20...	10,092	4	1								
Do	Mar. 27...	10,092	0									
Do	Apr. 3...	10,092	3									
Medford, Mass.	do	11,079	4									
Memphis, Tenn.	do	64,495	6	5								
Michigan City, Ind.	do	10,776	2							1		
Middletown, Ohio	Mar. 27...	7,681	3									
Do	Apr. 3...	7,681	2									
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	204,468	70	6					1	3	1	
Mobile, Ala.	do	31,076	7	1								
Nashville, Tenn.	do	76,168	27	3								
New Bedford, Mass.	do	40,733	28	2							1	
New Brunswick, N. J.	Mar. 27...	18,603	17									
Newburyport, Mass.	do	13,947	1						1			
New Orleans, La.	do	242,039	95	16							1	
Newport, R. I.	Apr. 3...	19,457	5									
New York, N. Y.	do	1,515,301	94						4	13	30	13
Norristown, Pa.	Mar. 24...	19,791	6									
Do	Apr. 3...	19,791	4									
North Adams, Mass.	do	16,074	1									
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	6,272	1									
Petersburg, Va.	Mar. 28...	22,680	14	2								1
Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr. 13...	1,046,964	432	39					5	8	24	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	Apr. 3...	17,281	10	2						1		
Providence, R. I.	do	132,146	43	5							1	
Reading, Pa.	Apr. 5...	58,661	13	1								
St. Louis, Mo.	Mar. 27...	451,770	213	27						2		
Do	Apr. 3...	451,770	189	22						3	1	2
Salt Lake City, Utah	Mar. 27...	44,843	10	2								
San Diego, Cal.	do	16,159	1									
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do	5,864	5									
Spokane, Wash.	do	19,922	6									
Utica, N. Y.	Apr. 3...	44,067	23	4							2	
Virginia City, Nev.	Mar. 20...	8,511	3									
Do	Mar. 27...	8,511	3									
Waltham, Mass.	Apr. 3...	18,707	8									
Warren, Ohio	do	5,973	2									
Washington, D. C.	Mar. 27...	230,392	90	11						1	1	3
West Newton, Mass.	Apr. 3...	24,379	9	2								

* Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. † White, 8; colored, 10.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Winona, Minn.....	Mar. 27.....	18,208	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woburn, Mass.....	Apr. 3.....	13,499	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.....	Mar. 26.....	84,655	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Youngstown, Ohio.....	Apr. 3.....	33,220	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 29, 1897.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ny.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast :						
Eastport, Me.	31	2	.....	.94	.....	.22
Portland, Me.	34	3	.....	.73	.41	.....
Northfield, Vt.	29	3	.....	.54	.19	.....
Boston, Mass.	37	2	.....	.88	.26	.....
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	39	2	.....	1.05	.....	.17
Nantucket, Mass.	36	3	.....	.84	.....	.24
Woods Hole, Mass.	37	2	.....	1.05	.....	.36
Block Island, R. I.	37	2	.....	.87	.18	.....
New Haven, Conn.	38	3	.....	.91	.25	.....
Albany, N. Y.	37	3	.....	.56	.....	.23
New York, N. Y.	41	1	.....	.89	.....	.41
Harrisburg, Pa.	39	2	.....	.81	.....	.16
Philadelphia, Pa.	44	1	.....	.70	.....	.27
New Brunswick, N. J.	41	2	.....	.92	.....	.40
Atlantic City, N. J.	40	0	.....	.87	.....	.59
Baltimore, Md.	45	1	.....	.91	.....	.59
Washington, D. C.	45	0	.....	.89	.....	.85
Lynchburg, Va.	48	2	.....	.81	.....	.59
Cape Henry, Va.	47	2	.....	1.18	.....	1.12
Norfolk, Va.	49	0	.....	1.04	.....	1.01
Charlotte, N. C.	53	5	.....	1.02	.....	1.02
Raleigh, N. C.	50	2	.....	.91	.....	.89
Kittyhawk, N. C.	48	1	.....	1.22	.....	1.03
Hatteras, N. C.	52	0	.....	1.33	.....	1.16
Wilmington, N. C.	56	4	.....	.85	.....	.75
Columbia, S. C.	56	5	.....	.93	.....	.63
Charleston, S. C.	59	3	.....	.90	.....	.06
Augusta, Ga.	58	5	.....	1.05	.....	.57
Savannah, Ga.	61	4	.....	.84	.48	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	64	1	.....	.77	.71	.....
Jupiter, Fla.	71	3	.....	.49	.....	.46
Key West, Fla.	73	1	.....	.25	.03	.....
Gulf States :						
Atlanta, Ga.	55	6	.....	1.20	.....	.75
Tampa, Fla.	66	0	.....	.61	.....	.44
Pensacola, Fla.	63	1	.....	1.14	.13	.....
Mobile, Ala.	62	0	.....	1.74	.....	1.11
Montgomery, Ala.	60	3	.....	1.40	.....	.61
Vicksburg, Miss.	61	0	.....	1.46	.....	1.37
New Orleans, La.	65	1	.....	1.19	.....	.58
Shreveport, La.	61	0	.....	1.05	.21	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.	55	1	.....	.82	.....	.33
Little Rock, Ark.	56	3	.....	1.09	.....	.11
Palestine, Tex.	62	0	.....	.91	2.36	.....
Galveston, Tex.	65	1	.....	.63	.79	.....
San Antonio, Tex.	65	1	.....	.53	.13	.....
Corpus Christi, Tex.	66	1	.....	.35	.90	.....
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	55	3	.....	1.32	.11	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	52	5	.....	1.12	.....	.74
Chattanooga, Tenn.	53	5	.....	1.30	.....	1.25
Knoxville, Tenn.	51	5	.....	1.19	.....	1.11
Louisville, Ky.	49	6	.....	.94	.....	.36
Indianapolis, Ind.	44	5	.....	.84	.....	.72
Cincinnati, Ohio.	46	5	.....	.70	.....	.08
Columbus, Ohio.	42	5	.....	.67	.....	.18
Parkersburg, W. Va.	44	3	.....	.77	.....	.08
Pittsburg, Pa.	41	2	.....	.63	.20	.....
Lake Region :						
Oswego, N. Y.	33	1	.....	.56	.24	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	31	1	.....	.63	.....	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	33	0	.....	.56	.....	.13
Erie, Pa.	36	3	.....	.56	.....	.04
Cleveland, Ohio.	37	3	.....	.63	.....	.31
Sandusky, Ohio.	38	4	.....	.56	.....	.21
Toledo, Ohio.	38	4	.....	.49	.21	.....
Detroit, Mich.	37	4	.....	.49	.31	.....
Lansing, Mich.	33	1	.....	.56	.06	.....
Port Huron, Mich.	32	1	.....	.56	.30	.....
Alpena, Mich.	27	3	.....	.42	.....	.28
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	27	0	.....	.34	.....	.34
Marquette, Mich.	26	3	.....	.42	.....	.39
Green Bay, Wis.	30	3	.....	.49	.....	.43

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended March 29, 1897—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.	35		1	.56	.14	
Milwaukee, Wis.	34		1	.56	.30	
Chicago, Ill.	36		2	.63	.37	
Duluth, Minn.	28	2		.42		.42
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	34		1	.38		.38
La Crosse, Wis.	36		1	.41		.38
Dubuque, Iowa	38		2	.56		.26
Davenport, Iowa	39		4	.56	.28	
Des Moines, Iowa	40		2	.38		.09
Keokuk, Iowa	42		6	.49	.53	
Springfield, Ill.	44		6	.63	.01	
Cairo, Ill.	51		4	.84		.17
St. Louis, Mo.	46		3	.83		.56
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.	45		1	.72		.29
Springfield, Mo.	49		4	.75		.43
Kansas City, Mo.	46		2	.49		.11
Wichita, Kans.	47	3		.48	.38	
Concordia, Kans.	44	3		.42		.08
Lincoln, Nebr.	43		3	.35		.22
Omaha, Nebr.	41		1	.43		.32
Sioux City, Iowa	38		1	.35		.35
Yankton, S. Dak.	37	0		.36		.30
Valentine, Nebr.	38	5		.41		.40
Huron, S. Dak.	35			.31		
Pierre, S. Dak.	36	2		.27		.25
Moorhead, Minn.	27		2	.21		.17
Bismarck, N. Dak.	30		5	.30		.29
Williston, N. Dak.	31		7	.14	.32	
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.	35			.14		
Helena, Mont.	38	0		.18		.16
Miles City, Mont.	36		4	.18	.31	
Rapid City, S. Dak.	36	5		.31		.28
Spokane, Wash.	43		3	.28	.71	
Walla Walla, Wash.	49		1	.44	.73	
Baker City, Oreg.	38		3	.35	.36	
Winnemucca, Nev.	43		5	.21		.18
Salt Lake City, Utah	45		4	.49		.03
Lander, Wyo.	35			.35		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	38	2		.20		.20
North Platte, Nebr.	41	0		.23		.23
Denver, Colo.	43	2		.27		.27
Pueblo, Colo.	45	2		.14		.14
Dodge City, Kans.	47	1		.24		.22
Oklahoma City, Okla.	54	1		.71	.58	
Amarillo, Tex.	46	4		.20		.14
Abilene, Tex.	59	1		.32	1.49	
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	43		2	.14		.12
El Paso, Tex.	59		3	.07		.07
Phoenix, Ariz.	63		5	.12		.12
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.	43			.49		
Fort Canby, Wash.	47		5	1.43	2.44	
Astoria, Oreg.	47			1.54		
Portland, Oreg.	50		6	1.10	1.12	
Roseburg, Oreg.	50		6	.67	2.98	
Eureka, Cal.	49			1.46		
Red Bluff, Cal.	57		6	.67		.47
Carson City, Nev.	44		5	.28	.90	
Sacramento, Cal.	57		5	.63	.57	
San Francisco, Cal.	55		5	.63	.80	
Fresno, Cal.	58		6	.34		.09
Los Angeles, Cal.	58		2	.58		.30
San Diego, Cal.	58			.28		
Yuma, Ariz.	67		4	.04		.04

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

*Cholera, yellow fever, and plague as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1896, to April 6, 1897.**

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 8-Dec. 15.....	1		
	Dec. 22-Dec. 29.....	1		
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-Jan. 30.....	267		
	Jan. 31-Feb. 20.....	210		
Madras.....	Nov. 21-Nov. 27.....	2		
	Nov. 24-Dec. 4.....	1		
	Dec. 12-Dec. 25.....	6		
	Dec. 26-Jan. 29.....	22		
	Jan. 30-Feb. 26.....	13		
Singapore.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.....	12		
	Dec. 1-Dec. 31.....	5		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 23.....	114		
	Jan. 23-Jan. 30.....	1	1	
England:				
Plymouth.....	Jan. 9.....	4		On steamship <i>Nubia</i> . No cases in city.
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29....	8	7	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18....	3	3	
Yokohama.....	Dec. 4-Dec. 29....	4	3	
	Dec. 30-Jan. 18....	2	2	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Para.....	Dec. 12-Jan. 30.....	32		
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27.....	20		
	Feb. 27-Mar. 6.....	9		
	Mar. 13-Mar. 24.....	3		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 26.....	10		
	Dec. 26-Jan. 30.....	28		
	Feb. 13-Feb. 20.....	21	6	
	Feb. 20-Mar. 6.....	16		
Cuba:				
Cardenas.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 30....	84	8	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27....	38	1	
Cienfuegos.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 27....	8		
	Dec. 28-Jan. 17....	2		
Habana.....	Dec. 17-Dec. 31....	220	79	
	Jan. 1-Jan. 28....	400	144	
	Jan. 28-Feb. 25....	117	44	
	Feb. 25-Mar. 25....	130	38	
	Mar. 25-Apr. 1....	50	13	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 9-Dec. 23....	8		
	Dec. 23-Jan. 27....	19		
	Jan. 27-Feb. 24....	4		
	Feb. 25-Mar. 10....	2		
Santiago.....	Dec. 5-Dec. 26....	17		
	Dec. 26-Jan. 30....	16		
	Jan. 16-Jan. 30....	5		
	Jan. 30-Feb. 27....	6		
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27....	3		
Sagua la Grande.....	Dec. 19-Dec. 26....	50	5	
	Dec. 26-Jan. 9....	65	6	
	Jan. 9-Jan. 30....	110	12	
	Jan. 31-Feb. 27....	35	7	
	Feb. 27-Mar. 27....	54	17	

* For table of cholera and yellow fever, as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service December 26, 1895-December 29, 1896, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Vol. XII, No. 1.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 1.....	.....	9	
Haiti:				
Port au Prince.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 7.....	.....	2	
	Dec. 14.....	.....	
	Mar. 1-Mar. 8.....	.....	3	Yellow fever epidemic.
Guadeloupe:				
Basse Terre.....	Jan. 5.....	1	.....

PLAQUE.

India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 22.....	.....	694	This is the number of deaths officially reported. The United States consul estimates the number of deaths for the same period at 2,763.
	Dec. 22-Jan. 5.....	.....	738	Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,953.
	Jan. 5-Jan. 12.....	.....	335	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,388.
	Jan. 12-Jan. 19.....	.....	470	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,462.
	Jan. 19-Jan. 26.....	.....	443	Estimated deaths for this same period, 5,845.
	Jan. 26-Feb. 23.....	.....	2,884	Estimated deaths for this same period, 1,211.
	Feb. 23-Mar. 2.....	.....	692	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 13.....	.....	1	Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....	.....	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....	.....		A few cases.
Japan:				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....	.....	15	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 27.....	3	.....
	Feb. 23-Mar. 12.....	3	.....

Current quarantine regulations.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, March 10, 1897.]

GERMANY.—The imperial chancellor has, by circular of February 27, instructed the governments of the Hanseatic states to apply the sanitary police control ordered against vessels from the Persian ports or the west coast of British India to arrivals from Formosa, Hongkong, and Macao, and from Chinese ports south of the thirtieth degree of latitude.

Under date of March 3 the imperial chancellor orders that untanned hides and skins shipped after February 11 be admitted, provided that the port of departure was not infected with plague at the time of shipping and that the wares were packed at the port or in its immediate vicinity, and that they arrive perfectly dry. The fact that the packing was done at the port and that the port was free of plague at the time of shipping, must be attested by the resident German consul or the port sanitary authorities.

This permission does not apply to cargoes arriving from ports already infected with plague, viz, Bombay, Karachi, Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Makao, and the Island of Formosa, or ports which for any reason are dangerous. Exceptions may be made in special cases.

HAMBURG.—On March 3 the senate published a statement that as regards article 1 of the regulations relative to sanitary police control of arrivals at the port of Hamburg, said sanitary police control has been applied since November 29, 1895, to vessels arriving from Beloochistan at the port of Cuxhaven.

AUSTRIA.—The directors of the Austrian Lloyd Line have issued the following instructions to their ships' surgeons :

- (a) Medical inspection on Lloyd steamers returning from Indian waters shall take place daily and be conducted with the strictest attention.
- (b) Passengers shall, before coming on board, be examined carefully, and persons sick with fever shall not be received on board the steamer.
- (c) In the event of the appearance of a case which presents symptoms in the slightest degree suspicious, the patient must be isolated, and communication with him, and with the persons engaged in caring for him, shall be strictly forbidden.
- (d) The physician must, after every visit, thoroughly disinfect himself.
- (e) Should a death from bubonic plague occur on board, all clothing and linen which have been in contact with the deceased shall be burned, and other articles shall be thoroughly disinfected.
- (f) The corpse shall be wrapped in a sheet soaked in a 10 per cent solution of sub-limate, and at the expiration of the proper period be cast into the sea.
- (g) The necessary means for a thorough cleansing of the ship, as well as for daily disinfection, shall be provided.
- (h) A clinical history shall be kept of every case of sickness occurring on board.
- (i) In conclusion, the Lloyd's physician at Bombay is expected to cooperate cordially with the sanitary physicians on the steamers, both on arrival and departure, and to aid them in the performance of their functions with the utmost zeal.
- (j) The laborers to be employed in loading the steamer at Bombay shall, before beginning to handle the cargo, be examined by the physician, and all who are not physically sound shall be rejected.

By order of the departments of the interior, commerce, and finance, dated February 18, the entry and transportation of fresh animal raw materials, such as green, unmanufactured raw hides and skins, bones, horns, hoofs, claws, bladders, and animal refuse generally, also hair and bristles shipped from ports of British India and from ports on the western shore of the Red Sea, are strictly prohibited.

BELGIUM.—By ministerial order of February 23 the regulations of January 10, with regard to arrivals from British India, are extended to

arrivals from Persia and from provinces in China south of the thirtieth degree of latitude.

The sanitary commission of the Scheld has amended the regulations for the treatment of vessels arriving from infected countries at the sanitary station of Doel, as follows:

1. No. 4 of paragraph 3, applicable to receivers of goods, requires said receivers to certify that goods which require special handling and packing, have been handled and packed in the manner required.

2. Among the goods enumerated in clause *a* are included "untanned hides."

3. Under No. 4, "peacock feathers" are omitted.

4. Under No. 8, "human hair" and "unmanufactured animal hair not mechanically compressed and packed in bales secured with iron hoops" are added.

5. Under 13 is added "green, salted, or lye-soaked hides that have been hand packed, unless the packing has been accomplished without the workmen coming in contact with the cargo."

RUSSIA.—The Governor-General of Taschkend has ordered a cordon to be established, on the outbreak of plague in Afghanistan, on the Amu-Darja-Pendsch line from the springs of Ak-Tasch to Womtsch. The custom-house officer of Turkestan is directed not to allow natives of India and Indian wares to be transported across the Amu-Darja-Pendsch line. Similar orders have been given by the Emir of Buchara to his officials on the Afghan frontier.

TURKEY.—The council of health resolved, February 23, to establish a quarantine station at Adjir, a port opposite the Island of Bahrein, in order to allow the coast trade, which supplies the garrison at Nedj and the small coast towns with provisions, to be carried on.

SPAIN.—By royal order of February 27 the regulations of September 23, 1892, and February 19, 1897, are applied to arrivals from all countries which are infected with plague, or which, on account of their proximity to plague-infected ports, may be considered suspicious. The said localities are the seacoast of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Arabia, the Bay of Bengal, the Chinese and Japanese ports, and ports of Hindustan not declared infected. Arrivals from these localities are subject to quarantine for observation.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial order of March 1 the regulations of February 10 are extended to apply to arrivals coming direct from Arabian ports or having stopped at intermediate ports.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—The government of Madras and the chief commissioner of Burmah have ordered quarantine regulations at the ports of Tuticorin and Akyab against arrivals from Bombay and Karachi. The same regulations apply to arrivals from Perim, Aden, and the ports on the Somali coast, as are already in force for arrivals from Madras and Rangoon.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, March 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended February 27, 1897:

There were 7 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, a decrease of 3; 9 from yellow fever, an increase of 3; 8 from beriberi, a decrease of 5; 2 from enteric fever, an increase of 1; 2 from leprosy, none in the foregoing week; 44 from tuberculosis, the same as in last week; none from influenza, and 309 from all causes, an increase of 26.

Beriberi.—The cases of this disease are decreasing, and still confined to the forts.

Leprosy.—The 2 deaths from this disease were in the leper hospital, and were cases from the interior. The disease may be said not to exist at this port.

Yellow fever.—We are at the height of the yellow fever season, and have only the small showing in the report of to-day. The health of the port continues good for the season.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: February 22, steamship *Nutfield*, British, St. Lucia, West Indies. February 23, ship *Servia*, British, for Mobile, Ala., and ship *George T. Hay*, British, for Sapelo Sound, Georgia. February 25, steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.; steamship *Sirona*, British, for Galveston, Tex., and steamship *Topaz*, British, for Philadelphia, Pa. February 26, ship *Lizzie Burrido*, British, for Sandy Hook, New York; steamship *Skarpsno*, Norwegian, for Fernandina, Fla., and steamship *Huelva*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies. February 27, steamship *De Bay*, British, from Santos for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 8, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended March 6, 1897:

There were 8 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, an increase of 1; 7 from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 11 from beriberi, an increase of 3; 33 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 11, and 276 from all causes, a decrease of 33.

The health of the town is excellent, there being no epidemic here, a very unusual thing for the season.

Since last report the following-named ships were inspected or received bills of health from this office: March 3, steamship *Amalpi*, German, Santos to New York; steamship, *Halbein*, British, from Santos to New Orleans, La.; steamship *Kington*, British, for New Orleans, and steamship *Imperial Prince*, British, from Santos for New York. March 4, steamship *Bendi*, British, New Orleans, and bark *Albatross*, Portuguese, for Pensacola, Fla. March 5, barkentine *White Wings*, American, for Baltimore, Md., and bark *Kelverdale*, British, for Pensacola, Fla. March 6, steamship *Turret Age*, British, for Fernandina, Fla., and steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York.

Respectfully yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

April 3: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended April 1 there were in that city 13 deaths from yellow fever, with 50 new cases, and 150 new cases of smallpox, with 21 deaths.

March 30: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended March 27 there were in that city no new cases and no deaths from yellow fever, and 120 cases and 34 deaths from smallpox.

March 29: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that

during the week ended March 27 there were 17 cases and 6 deaths from yellow fever.

March 27: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago reports that during the two weeks ended March 27 there was 1 death from yellow fever.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, April 3, 1897.

SIR: There is no doubt that smallpox has rapidly diminished here for the last two or three weeks, as the number of deaths from it, instead of being from 100 to 200 per week, was only 21 this last week.

In one of the suburbs of the city (Jesus del Monte) yellow fever exists, and 6 have died of it there within the last seven days.

Mortuary report.—During the month of March there were 1,330 deaths in this city, 42 of which were caused by yellow fever, 319 by smallpox, 27 by enteric fever, 14 by so-called pernicious fever, 6 by paludal fever, 6 by diphtheria, 68 by dysentery, 93 by enteritis, 4 by measles, 27 by pneumonia, and 109 by tuberculosis.

During the week ended April 1 there were 269 deaths, 13 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 50 new cases approximately; 21 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 150 new cases; 8 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by pernicious fever, 17 by dysentery, 19 by enteritis, 1 by diphtheria, 2 by measles, 12 by pneumonia, and 22 by tuberculosis.

Seven of the deaths during the week from yellow fever were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospital, and the remaining 6 were among civilians in a suburb of the city called Jesus del Monte.

Three of the deaths from smallpox were among Spanish soldiers, while the remaining 18 occurred among civilians in different parts of the city.

The weather is very beautiful, and not particularly warm.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended to-day, March 20: Sixty-five deaths have been recorded, 3 less than last week; of this number, 1 from yellow fever, 12 from dysentery, 7 from tuberculosis, 5 from remittent fever, 3 from pernicious fever, and 20 from enteritis; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

Diarrhea of infectious character seems to be the prevailing disease this week. All the local physicians are of opinion that bad water is producing the mischief. This life-giving liquid is so scarce that the steamers of the passenger line bring fresh water as ballast, and it is discharged into launches and distributed to the people. Meat is also very high priced, and a great many have to go without it. Milk, one dollar a gallon; bread, two loaves for five cents. With this condition of affairs, and no work for the poor, it is natural to see the streets filled with beggars imploring the public charity, and contented with a morsel of stale bread. Sickness and death from want are becoming, on this account, very common.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 27, 1897.*

SIR: The mortality for the week ended March 27 was 77, 12 more than last week, and the sanitary condition of Santiago is not so good as it was. Dysentery is considered by physicians here to have become epidemic, 27 deaths from it having been reported. Tuberculosis has caused 10 deaths, and malarial, intermittent, pernicious, and remittent fevers, 9; diarrhea, both acute and chronic, 15 deaths. The drought still continues and water is becoming very scarce. Temperature very high and dry.

I am happy to inform you that the subject on whom I was experimenting with the antileprosy serum is considerably improved, and I have hopes of curing him; but I shall make a special report when I shall be in position to do so.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

FRANCE.

*Sanitary report from Marseilles.*MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *March 22, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your telegraphic orders, I arrived at this city early on the morning of the 18th instant, and on the same day went to the United States consulate and informed the consul of my desire to inspect the city. I found that the consul, Mr. Thomas, was busy in preparations to return to the United States, but he kindly put his time at my disposal, and with his assistance and from data furnished by him, I am enabled to report as follows:

The situation of the city of Marseilles is too well known to require any remarks, except to say that from its excellent natural advantages and from the amount of money that has been expended upon its harbor it has become the first seaport of France, and is the third city in point of population, the inhabitants numbering 444,000. The commerce of the port is vast and increasing, and at the present time there is a large amount of it carried on with the ports of India, Persia, and other countries bordering on the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. From these countries large quantities of wool are being imported, a good proportion of which is transshipped to Liverpool and London for export to the United States. * * *

Rags.—At present there is a fairly large movement of rags to the United States, but the rags are all of French origin, no foreign rags being imported at the present time for shipment to the United States. The regulations in regard to disinfection are being faithfully carried out. Mr. J. Goutte, the largest exporter, has recently completed, at considerable expense, a building for the disinfection of all rags to be shipped by him. The building is provided with racks, on which the rags are spread in thin layers, and are then disinfected by sulphur dioxide, the whole process being conducted under the supervision of Mr. Chambers, an attache of the consulate, who has been trained in the duty, I believe, by Surgeon Irwin, M. H. S. No invoices are certified at the consulate until the certificate of Mr. Chambers has been given. * * *

Hides.—These are being shipped in considerable number, but are not from any infected district, and certificates of origin are in all cases required before certification of the invoices.

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There is but little direct shipping of merchandise of any kind to the United States, the business of the port with our country being conducted almost entirely through English ports. There is but little immigration from this place to the United States, only one line of steamers, the Cyprian-Fabre, plying regularly. These steamers make now only two sailings a month, and having loaded a certain amount of cargo here, they sail for Naples and Messina, where they fill up with cargo, and then take on a full complement of the most undesirable Italian element which reaches our shores. For months past the departures from Marseilles have not often reached, and have never exceeded, 25 to 30 at a sailing, and these are of all nationalities, including some Armenian refugees.

The present state of public health in Marseilles is about normal, but this has only recently become the case. In the latter part of January and early part of February there was an outbreak of a rather sudden and violent nature in the houses Nos. 80 and 82 Rue de la Republique, and in one house situated in the same street but upon the opposite side. In the two first mentioned there were 22 or 23 deaths in all within two weeks, and 1 in the opposite house. One of the first mentioned was used as a bird store, and was a resort for numbers of the crews of foreign, especially Indian, vessels. There was considerable alarm, and the municipal government took active measures, depopulating the tenements, practicing active disinfection, and keeping the houses, and even the street, closed for some time. It is rumored that the sanitary measures taken embraced even the removal of the plastering. Certain it is that whatever the disease and whatever the measures they were effectual, for the outbreak was controlled, and the disease wiped out, but it is noticeable that during these months the death rate, which is usually about 28 per day, rose to an average of over 50. During this entire time the existence of any epidemic disease was denied, but there was a large number of deaths returned as from "infectious pneumonia," which, it was given out, was a sequel of the influenza, which was raging at the time. * * * I do not believe that the outbreak was plague. * * * Whatever its nature it was soon over. * * *

* * * The water supply is derived from the river Durance, a mountain stream of great purity, but it is conveyed to the city for a distance of 30 miles in an open canal. Upon this canal are situated many mills and manufacturing establishments whose waste is discharged directly into the stream. There is an impression here that the cholera outbreak of 1893 was produced from the discharge into the canal of the refuse of flour mills, which at the time were grinding Russian wheat. * * * To make matters worse, if possible, twice during the year the water is shut off from the canal for the purpose of cleaning. This leaves certain of the most thickly populated portions of the city without any water supply for two or three weeks, and leads to the use of shallow surface wells, contaminated from privies and stables, and many of which have received no attention since the cholera outbreaks of 1893-94. * * * On the whole, Marseilles is as safe now as it ever reasonably can be under present conditions. No acute infectious disease prevails in epidemic form, and so far as plague is concerned, I do not consider the danger at all imminent. I have, therefore, cabled you to-day in general accordance with the above facts, and await your further instructions.

Very respectfully,

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

GERMANY.

Quarantine restrictions against plague enacted by the Hamburg senate.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Hamburg, March 11, 1897.

SIR: Referring to my No. 378 of February 11 last, I have the honor to herewith transmit the translation of a decree issued yesterday by the senate of Hamburg, and containing further prohibitive measures for the prevention of the introduction of plague.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HENRY ROBERTSON,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*

[Inclosure.]

The importation of the below-mentioned articles by sea from Persia, the continent of British India, Formosa, Hongkong, Makao, and China, south of the 30th degree of latitude, having been forbidden by the imperial decree of February 8th last, for the prevention of the introduction of plague, namely:

Underclothing, old and used wearing apparel, used bed linen, rags of all kinds, carpets, human hair, untanned skins and hides, unmanufactured hair and bristles, wool, claws and hoofs. The attention of interested parties is hereby specially called to the fact that the importation of the above-mentioned goods from localities suspected of being infected with plague, is also forbidden by sea from European ports. Exceptions from this rule are, according to section 3 of the imperial decree of February 8 last, only permissible with the consent of the chancellor.

The authorities here have been instructed to also control vessels arriving here from European ports as to their having carefully observed this prohibition against importation.

In accordance with section 327 of the penal code, contraventions against this prohibition are punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Given in the meeting of the senate, Hamburg March 10, 1897.

INDIA.

Concerning pestis minor at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, February 9, 1897.

SIR: Considering that the bubonic plague, which for so many months has been raging in Bombay, is now spreading throughout the adjacent provinces of India, and is destined, it would seem, unless some check can be put to its progress, to invade this entire region, I have deemed it my duty, in view of the danger of infection to which our ports might thus become at any time exposed, to address a communication on the subject to the deputy governor here, a copy of which I have the honor to submit to you inclosed, with the copy of the reply I received from him to-day, in which, as you will note, after informing me of the measures being taken against its introduction, he states that the disease in question does not exist in Singapore at present.

I have no doubt that this statement is in strict accordance with facts, and, from consultation with the physicians, am forced to conclude that the suspected cases under observation, to which my letter refers and which have since aborted, were not typical plague or malignant poly-adenitis, but what is known to the profession as "pestis minor," a disease which possesses the characteristics of the former, but only in a comparatively mild degree, as shown by the accompanying description.

Under the circumstances, however, I think that we can not be too

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much on our guard, and I propose to keep a keen lookout, and should the real bubonic plague make its appearance here to at once notify the Department, in order that the necessary precautions may be taken to prevent its introduction into the United States from this point.

It is an instance in which my knowledge of medicine may be turned to practical account in the Government's interest.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. SPENCER PRATT,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SINGAPORE, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, *February 4, 1897.*

SIR: Since I am required to report to my Government on the subject, I have the honor to request that you will inform me as to the measures actually being taken for preventing the introduction of bubonic plague from infected ports into this colony, and also as to whether, as a result of recent observation of certain suspected cases in Singapore, it has been satisfactorily established that the disease in question does not exist here at present.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. SPENCER PRATT,
United States Consul-General.

To the Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, *C. M. G., Deputy Governor.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Singapore, February 8, 1897.

SIR: With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, asking what measures are actually being taken for preventing the introduction of bubonic plague into this colony, I am directed to inform you that all vessels arriving in this colony from Bombay or Karachi, or bringing passengers from those ports, are inspected by the health officer on arrival, and are admitted to pratique if no case of bubonic plague or death therefrom has occurred on board during the eight days immediately preceding their arrival.

Should any case of plague be found on board on arrival, the vessel would be put into quarantine for nine days, and if any case of plague had occurred on board during the eight days immediately preceding arrival, the vessel would be put into quarantine until a period of nine days had elapsed from the date of the removal from the vessel or death of such case (or the last case if more than one). Passengers or members of the crew found suffering from the disease would be sent to the quarantine station and there detained for treatment.

With reference to the inquiry in the concluding sentence of your letter under reply, I am to state that it has been satisfactorily established that bubonic plague does not exist in Singapore at present.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

The CONSUL-GENERAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, *Singapore.*

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Pestis minor.

With regard to the nature of pestis minor, Dr. Cantlie observed: Is there a disease of an epidemic character, attended by a low death rate, characterized by polyadenitis and showing in the blood and tissues a bacillus resembling the bacillus met with in typical plague (malignant polyadenitis), and yet so apart clinically that it is either a separate disease or caused by the same bacillus in a lesser or nontoxic form?

JAPAN.

Plague, smallpox, and typhus.

YOKOHAMA, March 13, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious disease in Japan, for period February 23 to March 12, inclusive, in which I beg to call your attention to the diminution in the number of cases of smallpox for this period of 17 days, as compared with that during the corresponding term, February 5 to February 22, covered by my last report, the reduction amounting to 27 per cent.

The following shows the occurrence of smallpox in Yokohama and its suburbs from March 4 to March 12, inclusive:

March 4, 14 cases, 1 death; March 5, 13 cases, 4 deaths; March 6, 5 cases, 2 deaths; March 7, 5 cases, 3 deaths; March 8, 23 cases, 5 deaths; March 9, 11 cases, 1 death; March 10, 11 cases, 3 deaths; March 11, 9 cases, no deaths; March 12, 9 cases, 3 deaths. Total, 100 cases, 22 deaths.

A few cases of typhus are reported in Tokyo, but I have been unable to obtain statistics. Typhus is, at all times, a rare disease in Japan, though, many years ago, I met with a brief and limited epidemic in a remote country district, which, in its malignancy and enormously high mortality, recalled the typhus of a century ago.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Report of smallpox and plague in Japan from February 23 to March 12, 1897.

Locality.	Smallpox.		Locality.	Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	70	21	Nagano Ken.....	54	11
Osaka Fu.....	885	479	Nagasaki Ken	38	11
Tokyo Fu.....	714	(*)	Nara Ken	203	35
Aichi Ken.....	95	10	Niigata Ken.....	.....	.....
Akita Ken.....	.....	.....	Oita Ken.....	27	8
Awomori Ken.....	10	.....	Okayama Ken.....	122	42
Chiba Ken.....	292	70	Okinawa Ken.....	74	40
Fukui Ken.....	40	9	Saga Ken.....	3	3
Fukuoka Ken.....	403	66	Saitama Ken.....	989	208
Fukushima Ken.....	60	8	Shizuoka Ken.....	305	72
Gifu Ken.....	23	4	Shiga Ken	19	8
Gumma Ken.....	69	12	Shimane Ken.....	5	.....
Hiogo Ken.....	206	88	Tochigi Ken.....	.....	.....
Hiroshima Ken.....	.....	.....	Tokushima Ken.....	455	115
Ibaraki Ken.....	196	16	Tottori Ken.....	51	7
Ishikawa Ken.....	2	1	Toyama Ken.....	35	12
Iwate Ken.....	11	2	Wakayama Ken.....	.....	.....
Kagawa Ken.....	.....	.....	Yamagata Ken.....	.....	.....
Kagoshima Ken.....	14	6	Yamaguchi Ken.....	54	6
Kanagawa Ken (Yokohama)...	347	84	Yamanashi Ken.....	14	2
Kochi Ken.....	53	11	Yehime Ken.....	42	7
Kumamoto Ken.....	5	1	The Hokkaido.....	21	5
Miyagi Ken.....	162	38	Taiwan (Formosa)†	.....	.....
Miyazaki Ken.....	72	19	Totals.....	6,315	1,553
Miye Ken.....	75	16			

* No report.

† Three cases of plague; no report of deaths.

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

NICARAGUA.

Vital statistics.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA, *March 13, 1897.*

SIR: The *Diario Oficial* of March 5 contains official tables of vital statistics of Nicaragua for the six months ended June 30, 1896.

During the six months there were 4,528 births, 2,051 deaths, and 419 marriages.

There were 2,534 legitimate and 1,994 illegitimate births.

During the year ended December 31, 1895, as reported in my dispatch, No. 251, of November 9, 1896, there were 10,534 births and 4,780 deaths, the mortality ratio per 1,000 of population being 14.27.

During the two years ended October 31, 1890, there were 21,861 births, 9,813 deaths, and 3,200 marriages.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS O'HARA,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 171.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March 17, 1897.*

Sir: There is a slight diminution in the number of deaths in Constantinople, though the different epidemics do not subside. During the week ended the 8th instant 262 deaths have been registered. Of these, 3 are due to scarlet fever, 3 to measles, 3 to diphtheria, 4 to smallpox, and 14 to typhoid fever.

During the week ended the 15th instant the number of deaths registered has been 245, of which 10 are due to typhoid fever, 8 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, and 3 from smallpox.

The sanitary news from the different provinces is good.

According to a report from the Turkish consul in Tiflis (Russia), there exists in this latter town an epidemic of spotted typhus.

It has been communicated to the International Sanitary Commission that the Greek Government has prohibited the entrance into Greece of parcels, samples, hides, and other susceptible goods coming from outside the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb (Red Sea). * * *

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

Quarantine regulations against India, Beloochistan, and the Persian littoral.

BAGDAD, *February 11, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a "lettre circulaire," No. 12, dated the 10th instant, received from the sanitary office at Bagdad, for your information. These steps, taken by the superior council of health at Constantinople, are so far incomprehensible, as no case of plague in this littoral of Persia has, up to date, been reported, either officially or officially.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

RUDOLPH HURNER,
Vice-Consul of the United States.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

BAGDAD, February 10, 1897.

[Circular No. 12.]

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your notice the fact that by decision of the superior council of health, transmitted yesterday and received by telegraph this evening, the entry of travelers and corpses arriving from India, Beloochistan, the Persian shore of the Gulf of Bassorah, and the Persian littoral from Bassorah to Hanequine is prohibited. From Hanequine to Bayazid the entry of travelers only is permitted. The entry of corpses arriving from the places named is absolutely forbidden.

Dr. CHARLES ADLER,
Acting Sanitary Inspector.

Hon. R. HURNER, *United States Consul.*

Statistical reports.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended March 26, 1897. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended March 27, 1897. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 25, 1897. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

BERMUDA.—Week ended March 19, 1897. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths.

CHILE—*Valparaiso.*—Month of January, 1897. Estimated population, 125,000. Total deaths, 480, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended March 20 correspond to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,992,524. The highest rate was recorded in Bolton, viz, 25.3, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 12.8 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 9; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 37; whooping cough, 55; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand. In greater London 1,996 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 17 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 17 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 20 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 33.4 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Waterford, viz, 13.9, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 102.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 271 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 20; 2 from enteric fever, and 46 from measles.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 20 correspond to an annual rate of 23.3 a thousand of

the population, which is estimated at 1,549,907. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 18.0, and the highest in Perth, viz, 32.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 693, including scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 5; measles, 33, and whooping cough, 33.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 440,000. Total deaths, 253, including smallpox, 21; enteric fever, 16; phthisis pulmonalis, 98; diphtheria, 39, and measles, 37.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne*.—Month of February, 1897. Estimated population, 23,500. Total deaths, 43, including 1 from diphtheria.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Alexandria.....	Feb. 25.....	231,396	190			12		12		4	1
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	231,396	146				1		3	3	
Amapala.....	Feb. 20.....	1,500	0								
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	1,500	0								
Do.....	Mar. 13.....	1,500	0								
Amherstburg.....	Mar. 27.....	2,300									
Amsterdam.....	Mar. 20.....	494,990	177				1	5			2
Belize.....	Mar. 26.....	13,000	3								
Belfast.....	Mar. 20.....	277,354	166			1	4		2	2	8
Belleville.....	Mar. 29.....	10,459	2								
Bergen.....	Mar. 10.....	57,800	13						1	1	
Birmingham.....	Mar. 20.....	505,772	191					2	1	3	3
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,000	1								
Bologna.....	do.....	149,898	63								
Bristol.....	Mar. 13.....	232,242	109				1		1	1	3
Brussels.....	do.....	507,985	164							4	2
Budapest.....	Mar. 19.....	600,000				2		2	1	3	1
Cairo.....	Mar. 25.....	374,838	335			3			4	3	7
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	374,838	327			2			1	2	7
Callao.....	Mar. 7.....	25,000	20								
Cardenas.....	Mar. 20.....	23,517	121			34	7	39			1
Do.....	Mar. 27.....	23,517	96			34	2	38			
Cardiff.....	Mar. 20.....	170,063	51						1	2	4
Chatham.....	Mar. 29.....	9,062	1								
Christiania.....	Mar. 20.....	182,856	66								1
Cienfuegos.....	Mar. 21.....	24,030	36								
Cognac.....	Mar. 13.....	21,000	6					1			
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	21,000	8								
Colombo.....	Feb. 27.....	130,000	85								
Copenhagen.....	Mar. 13.....	333,714	121					1	1	1	2
Crefeld.....	do.....	108,714	36						3	1	
Dublin.....	Mar. 20.....	350,000	271				2	2		46	20
Dundee.....	do.....	163,090	75					1	1		
Edinburgh.....	do.....	292,364	116						1	11	5
Erzeroum.....	Mar. 6.....	60,000				1					
Flushing.....	Mar. 20.....	17,193	3								
Frankfort on the Main.....	do.....	236,000	86								
Genoa.....	do.....	211,723	121					1	1	1	
Gibraltar.....	Mar. 14.....	25,800	6								
Girgenti.....	Mar. 13.....	24,428	9								
Glasgow.....	Mar. 20.....	714,919	335				8	2	3	21	24
Gothenburg.....	Mar. 13.....	115,896	62							2	6
Guayaquil.....	Mar. 12.....	50,000	109								
Do.....	Mar. 19.....	50,000	103								
Halifax.....	Mar. 27.....	38,700	19								
Iquique.....	Feb. 13.....	33,106	42					2			
Do.....	Feb. 20.....	33,106	56						1		
Do.....	Feb. 27.....	33,106	50					2	1		
Kingston, Canada.....	Mar. 6.....	23,106	39					4			
Konigsberg.....	Apr. 2.....	18,040	7								
Leeds.....	Mar. 20.....	171,700								1	
Leeds.....	do.....	402,449	162					2	3	1	2
Leighorn.....	do.....	103,755	40								
Leith.....	do.....	75,186	26								
Licata.....	Mar. 13.....	20,000	10				1	1			
Liege.....	Mar. 20.....	163,107	50								
Liverpool.....	do.....	644,129	267				1	4	3	8	4
Livingston.....	Mar. 24.....	2,000	0								
London, Canada.....	Mar. 27.....	34,855	12								
London, England.....	Mar. 20.....	6,291,677	1,996					10	8	54	14
Madrid.....	Mar. 17.....	482,816	290				4	6			5
Manchester.....	Mar. 20.....	536,426	234					1	1	11	7
Mannheim.....	Mar. 15.....	101,500	42							1	
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	101,500	40							1	
Maracaibo.....	Mar. 13.....	50,000	12								
Matanzas.....	Mar. 26.....	62,000	108				6	2		2	12
Messina.....	Mar. 20.....	107,000	33					1			
Monte Cristy.....	Mar. 27.....	1,500	1								
Moscow.....	Mar. 13.....	800,000	492				1	3	2	18	16
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Mar. 20.....	212,223	93							10	3
Odessa.....	Mar. 13.....	353,000	146				4		2	1	
Palermo.....	do.....	273,000	129						1		1
Plymouth.....	Mar. 20.....	89,686	29						1	1	

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Prague.....	Mar. 13.....	197,634	121	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2
Puerto Cortes.....	Mar. 24.....	2,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Quebec.....	Mar. 27.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheims.....	Mar. 20.....	108,943	13	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Feb. 27.....	679,000	309	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 6.....	679,000	276	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	Mar. 20.....	286,910	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sagua la Grande.....	.....do.....	17,536	35	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Georges.....	Do.....	2,150	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 27.....	2,150	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Mar. 13.....	1,013,000	583	.....	4	17	15	20	12	1
St. Stephens.....	Mar. 27.....	3,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	Mar. 12.....	12,019	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 19.....	12,019	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanchez.....	Mar. 13.....	1,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 27.....	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan del Norte.....	Mar. 13.....	1,280	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 20.....	1,280	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santos.....	Mar. 6.....	9,871	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schiedam.....	Mar. 20.....	26,627	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	.....do.....	351,35	130	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	2
South Shields.....	.....do.....	95,798	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Stettin.....	Mar. 13.....	140,000	65	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Stockholm.....	.....do.....	267,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Tegucigalpa.....	.....do.....	12,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trapani.....	.....do.....	43,095	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	.....do.....	10,280	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Mar. 25.....	30,000	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw.....	Mar. 13.....	553,643	222	.....	3	1	1	2	4	2
Yarmouth.....	Mar. 27.....	6,500	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama.....	Feb. 4.....	170,252	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 11.....	170,252	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Do.....	Feb. 18.....	170,252	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 25.....	170,252	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 4.....	170,252	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.